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## Kabul Times (January 28, 1964, vol. 2, no. 276)

Bakhtar New Agency

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## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max —6°C.  
Minimum —22°C.  
Sun sets today at 5-22 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-39 a.m.  
**Tomorrow's Outlook:**  
Slightly cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. NO. 276

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
International Club; Pamir Cinema

KABUL, TUESDAY JANUARY 28, 1964 (DALWA 7, 1342 S.H.)

KABUL

## Johnson, Khrushchov Urge Further Steps Following Test Ban Soviet, U.S. Leaders Send Messages To Pugwash Talks

UDAIPUR, India, January, 28, (DPA).—

**THE** limited nuclear test ban treaty is an important first step to reduce the possibilities of nuclear destruction, and it must be followed by other measures, U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson says.

In a message to an international meeting of scientists here, he said the problems of disarmament and a stable peace "are the central issues of our time."

Mr. Johnson's message was read to the non-governmental "Pugwash" conference on science and world affairs, attended by 70 scientists from 24 nations.

"During the past year, we have made a start toward the goal of a peaceful, disarmed world in which all nations can secure and can develop their own way of life," President Johnson said in his message.

"My predecessor, John F. Kennedy, worked very hard for the limited test ban treaty which most nations of the world have now signed. He had my full support in this. We both believed our most important task is to learn to live together in peace."

The treaty was an important first step and must be followed by others," he added.

"During the coming fiscal year the United States will cut back the production of enriched uranium by 25 percent and will shut down four plutonium reactors. We have also made other significant cut in our projected military budget. It is my hope that similar measures will be adopted by other nations and that such national actions be followed by international agreements on disarmament measures. I am confident that these agreements would help to decrease the fear and mistrust between nations," the message went on.

"I have followed the proceedings of your earlier conferences. They are a serious attempt to achieve new solutions to old problems. I look forward to new ideas in this field. In your last meeting, a suggestion was made to exchange officers between military establishments in certain areas of Europe. Let me assure you that this suggestion, as well as any other new ideas, will be studied thoroughly by me."

"We also appreciate the important responsibility which we and other economically advanced nations have in assisting the less-developed nations in their efforts to abolish poverty. We recommend that failure to advance toward that goal is also a hazard to world peace."

"My government is working hard on these many problems of peace."

Their solution will require the collective wisdom of men from many countries. In that spirit, I wish you every success for your conference," the message concluded.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov has also sent a message of greetings to the 12th Pugwash conference, according to Tass. It reads: "on behalf of the Soviet

(Contd on page 4)

## Afghan - Lebanon Relations Raised To Embassy Level

KABUL, Jan. 28.—On the basis of close and friendly ties between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the government of the Republic of Lebanon and with a view of further strengthening these ties, both sides have agreed to promote their diplomatic relations to the level of embassy.

## Present Cold Spell Unprecedented For Nineteen Years

KABUL, Jan. 28.—The present spell of cold weather which has affected most parts of the country has been unprecedented for the past 19 years. The thermometer had dropped to same level back in January 1945.

An official of the Department of Climatology in the Afghan Air Authority has said the present cold weather has been caused by polar currents and night radiation of energy from the earth.

The low polar pressure causes the cold weather to move southwards affecting countries enroute. This southward current is perpetual phenomena. However this year the current is more intense specially at higher altitudes.

The official said there are other reasons too. The latest precipitation has covered the country with a fairly thick blanket of snow. Snow reflects about 90% of the solar energy while the earth itself reflects only 15% of the energy.

The earth itself loses heat and most of this heat is transferred to the upper regions of the atmosphere. It is for this reason that the temperature at Salang which has an altitude of 3350 metres was higher than Kabul, which is 1800 metres above the sea level.

The official said that weather is expected to return to normal within 15 days.

Answering a question as to whether the present Iranian cold weather will also enter Afghanistan or not, he said he did not think so.

## Jirga In Pakhtunistan Asks Pakistan To Stop Interfering In Momand

KABUL, Jan. 28.—A report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a jirga of Masoud, Kandahari and Gariz was recently held in which the participants denounced Pakistani intervention in the affairs of Northern Independent Pakhtunistan specially Momand. Several leaders of the three tribes delivered speeches on the need for national unity.

The jirga has warned that unless the Government of Pakistan stops its intervention in these territories the people of Pakhtunistan would continue struggle and Pakistan has to bear any consequences which may arise from such intervention.

## Aviation Delegation Returns From Pakistan

KABUL, Jan. 28.—Mr. Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, Mr. Gul Bahar, President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines and Mr. Malyar, Director of Communications of the Air Authority, who had gone to Pakistan at the invitation of the Pakistan International Airlines returned to Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Ghazi said on arrival at the airport that during its stay in Pakistan, the delegation in addition to visiting Pakistani airports also signed the appendix to the air agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan. He thanked Pakistani authorities for their hospitality.



S. K. Romanovsky (right), the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee on Foreign Cultural

Relations and Mohammad Khalid Rooshan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information of Afghanistan, seen here

## FRANCE RECOGNIZES PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

## Washington Terms Decision By Paris Unfortunate Step Formosa Lodges Protest

PARIS, January, 28, (AP).—

FRANCE Monday officially recognized the People's Republic of China.

The French Foreign Ministry formally announced the move in a communique at 1100 GMT. A similar announcement was made at the same time by the Chinese government in Peking.

The announcement said that the two governments had agreed to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange envoys at the Embassy level.

There was no immediate indication that the step will affect the

existing ties between France and Formosa of General Chiang Kai Shek.

French officials previously had said that Peking had not demanded a rupture by Paris with Taipei as a condition for diplomatic ties, and the assumption was that France could therefore maintain relations with both regimes.

This is usually labeled a "two Chinas" policy.

However, both Taipei and Peking have therefore steadfastly opposed any two Chinas policy, each claiming to be the sole true representative of China.

The French government announcement said: "The government of the French Republic and the government of the People's Republic of China have decided, by mutual accord, to establish diplomatic relations."

"They have agreed, in this connection, to designate their ambassadors within a delay of three months."

Taipei's attitude remained to be seen. Formosan spokesmen earlier had said that Taipei would break off relations with France if Paris officially recognized Peking.

President Charles de Gaulle dispatched a special envoy to Chiang to refrain from such a step.

The U.S. State Department called France's recognition of the People's Republic of China "an unfortunate step" and reaffirmed its intention to stand by the regime in Formosa.

A brief statement issued in Washington said that the United States "regrets" the French step and has repeatedly expressed this view to the government of French President Charles de Gaulle.

The State Department statement said: "The United States regrets France's decision. We have repeatedly expressed to the government of France reasons why we consider that this would be an unfortunate step, particularly at a time when the Chinese communists are actively promoting aggression and subversion in Southeast Asia and elsewhere."

Reuter from Paris says, Formosa has lodged a very strong protest against French recognition of Peking a Formosan statement said Monday.

The statement was issued after the Formosan Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Kao Shih-Ming, had called at the French Foreign Ministry.

It said France had "committed an unfriendly act against Taiwan and had damaged the interests of the West by an action which 'gravely affects the international equilibrium visa-vis communist expansion.'"

The statement added: The gov-

(Contd on page 4)

## Sardeh Dam Will Be Completed In Ghazni By Mid-1343

KABUL, Jan. 28.—The construction of the Sardeh reservoir dam in Ghazni which is intended to irrigate about 40,000 acres of land is scheduled to be finished by mid-1343.

An official of the Ministry of Public Works which is in charge of the construction work of the dam said that work on the dam had begun three years ago and is expected to finish next year.

The structure is 400 metres long and has a base width of 200 and a top width of seven metres. The dam is 30 metres high and can hold 100,000,000 cubic metres of water.

The construction includes the building of a control tower, an exit tunnel and other related structures.

The official said that 80% of the work on the control tower has been completed. 30% work has been done on the dam itself while the work on the filter dam has already been completed, said the official.

Similarly, the official said, a number of houses and workshops had also been built near the site.

on Jan. 21, in Moscow signing the 1964 USSR-Afghanistan plan of Cultural Collaboration.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 28, 1964

To Meet Greater Demand  
For Electricity

Sufficient supply of electricity for Kabul has become an acute problem and specially during this winter, with abnormal temperatures we notice that the Afghan Electric Company is facing many difficulties. The only reliable power supply for Kabul is the Sarobi plant which has been constantly in operation for almost ten years. The present generators in Sarobi are being used to their fullest extent which is 22,000 kilowatts. The idea to install another generator to be used at times when the present ones need replacement was discarded since to put another machine required blasting in the mountain which could possibly damage the equipment in operation.

Another power house with a capacity of about 65,000 kilowatts is being built just ten kilometres north of Sarobi in Naghlu which is expected to be completed in 1967. But surely the problem is to provide the required amount of electricity to our growing city until 1967. The fact that the government is planning to speed up the construction of another power plant in Mahipar, also on the Kabul River, will surely provide the power needed for Kabul quicker.

What to do even until the completion of Mahipar plant is a problem which should be faced. This means that supplies should be provided for the present and prospecting factories and plants. For one thing, it should become an integral part of planning system for each factory to provide its own power supply to be used in emergency cases such as a break down in general power system or an acute shortage of electricity such as at present. This will ensure the normal operation of factories and also will not cause headaches to the Electric Company.

At the same time it should be recalled that the government has a plan on hand on the basis of which major improvements will be brought about in the distribution system of electricity throughout the city. Underground cables are to be extended which will indeed prevent the enormous wastage. Until new projects are implemented the shortage of electricity is a problem which we have to tackle. It should be borne in mind that we all, as the citizens of Kabul, should exercise our utmost restraint in the use of electricity so that an equal distribution of the present power may become possible.

## THE QUESTION OF MALAYSIA

By: B. YUSUFZAI

From the remains of British Empire in the Far East, Malaysia has come into being. Malaysia has a population of 7 million the majority of whom are Muslims joined the community of free nations on September 1963. Britain guaranteed defence of the new country and under the same agreement she also maintained unrestricted use of SEATO bases in Singapore.

Malaysia covers an area of 506,900 square miles, of which 75% is jungles, swamps and mountains. Of the seven million people 50% are Malays, 37% per cent Chinese and 11% Indians. The remaining, consists of other National minorities such as Pakistanis etc.

The coveted tin and rubber resources of the peninsula and the divergent races occupying the country on one hand, the territorial and boundary differences on the other have kept the Federation in a state of disturbance since its birth.

Major source of disturbances in the new nation has been President Sukarno's confrontation policy. There are also border clashes and guerrilla warfare which disturb the peace of the country.

On Malaysian question President Sukarno stated that the formation of the new Federation is against the spirit of Manila agreement and that of Maphilindo. He said that the wishes of the people particularly those of Sarawak and Sabah were not taken into consideration.

The birth of the new nation was also interpreted as new colonialism and follow up of the policy of divide and rule. President Sukarno says that his confrontation policy is not a policy of aggression but less a policy of territorial

## MILESTONES ON DISARMAMENT ROAD

The director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency tells how the "nuclear test-ban treaty, the 'hot line' and the agreement not to station mass-destruction weapons in outer-space are improving hopes for world peace. His agency is continuing efforts to reduce arms and tensions on an international scale.

Those who have travelled the disarmament road since World War II have found it rocky and pitted. In fact, so tortuous was the route that, at times, the very existence of the road had to be seriously questioned.

In the recent past, however, the traveller found the going a bit better. It was eased somewhat by the creation in 1961 of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. To my knowledge, no comparable government agency or effort exists, or has existed anywhere else in the world.

It is directly responsible to the President in certain areas—primarily research and studies—and to the President and the Secretary of State in formulating policy.

Underground cables are to be extended which will indeed prevent the enormous wastage. Until new projects are implemented the shortage of electricity is a problem which we have to tackle. It should be borne in mind that we all, as the citizens of Kabul, should exercise our utmost restraint in the use of electricity so that an equal distribution of the present power may become possible.

By: WILLIAM C. FOSTER  
cy and conducting international negotiations. It is an "agency of peace," but not of "peace at any price."

The agency views disarmament and arms control as a means of achieving a more secure world, and therefore a more secure United States. Its firm purpose is to obtain international agreements which, while they promote peace, do not diminish national security.

The carefully planned and safeguarded steps in arms control and disarmament are as essential and as helpful to our national security as the need to maintain strong deterrent forces so long as the world remains as troubled and insecure as it is today.

The agency took charge of the US end of the recent numerous efforts to negotiate disarmament in Geneva. Within a few months, we laid before the 18-Nation Disarmament Conference a "treaty outline on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world." And increasingly, we attempted to meet the public's need for information about the general problem and our role in it.

What has been the practical result?

We have a nuclear test-ban treaty. This treaty has been described as a modest step toward halting or turning down the arms race.

Ever since 1945, it has been an American idea to bring atomic bombs under control. We were not pressured into this frame of mind. We reacted to the development of this weapon out of convictions that have been a part of American history and culture since before we became independent.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS

## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* welcomed editorially the latest announcement of the Ministry of Commerce as regards the Karakul export quotas for commercial organizations and individual traders.

Karakul, said the editorial, is one of the most important export items of Afghanistan. For many years it has been exported at first to the nearer markets and later to the markets in Hamburg, London and New York.

Today, continued the editorial, there is a saying in the Western world that "the customer is always right." Therefore the customer's opinion and wishes should be respected and commercial commodities should be marketed in accordance with the customers' taste. This is true of countries which export and specially those which are not the sole exporters of the same commodity.

The sorting, packing and the processing of our karakul pelts, therefore should be such that it could stand the competition of other countries exporting the same commodity. It is only through excellent marketing techniques that our export items such as the karakul, carpets, and fruit can retain and develop their reputation in the international markets.

The establishing of marketing department within the Ministry of Commerce, and a sorting depot in Mazar have been steps taken towards this end and undoubtedly they have not been in vain. Publicity is another means of finding new markets and developing the existing ones. Another useful initiative towards the general promotion of karakul export has been the establishment of karakul co-operatives in various parts of the country. This is to encourage the live stock owners to produce more and better pelts, through safeguarding their interest and cutting short the activities of middle men and petty traders.

In conclusion the editorial expressed the hope that the authorities and the people would pay even greater attention towards the promotion of the export of karakul.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an article by Mr. Ghulam Farouq Achakzai entitled "Activities of Some Export Firms Are Disturbing."

The article said our export industry is in need of radical reorganization with a view to improving packing and marketing standards.

Companies specialising in certain exports such as carpet, wool, cotton, dried fruit etc. can play a significant role in this connexion, said the article.

While the Karakul and Spinzar (cotton) Companies have taken some useful steps in this direction, unfortunately other firms have been very sluggish in improving export standards.

For example, said the article, while the Carpet Company has not been able to see that dust is taken away from carpets before they are exported and arrange for better sorting and packing techniques or improve the quality and design of the commodity has deviated from its specialised field of activity. It is indulging in the export of other commodities such as linseed, raisins and wool etc.

Similarly the Fruit Company engages in the export of oil seeds etc.

The article calls on the authorities concerned to stop this undesirable trend for the sake of national economy.

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

I. English Programme:  
9 650 kcs= 31m band  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST

II. English Programme:  
9 595 kcs= 31 m band  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST

Urdu programme:  
6.000 kcs= 50 m band  
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST

III. English Programme:  
6 000 kcs= 50 m band  
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST

Russian Programme:  
6 000 kcs= 50 m band  
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST

Arabic Programme:  
11 955 kcs= 25 m band  
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST

German Programme:  
9 635 kcs= 31 m band  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST

French Programme:  
9 635 kcs=31 m band  
11.30-12.00 midnight

The programmes include news, topical and historical reports, commentaries, interviews and music.

Western Music  
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m.  
Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m.  
Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m.  
Friday, 12.00-1.00 p.m.

## Air Services

WEDNESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS

Beirut-Tehran  
Arr. Kabul 12-15.  
Mazar-Kabul  
Arr. 11-30.

## AEROFLOT

Moscow, Tashkent

Arr. Kabul 19-40.

Kabul, Tashkent, Moscow

Dep. Kabul 12-20.

## DEPARTURES

Mazar-Kabul

Dep. 8-30.

Kandahar-Karachi

Dep. Kabul 13-30.

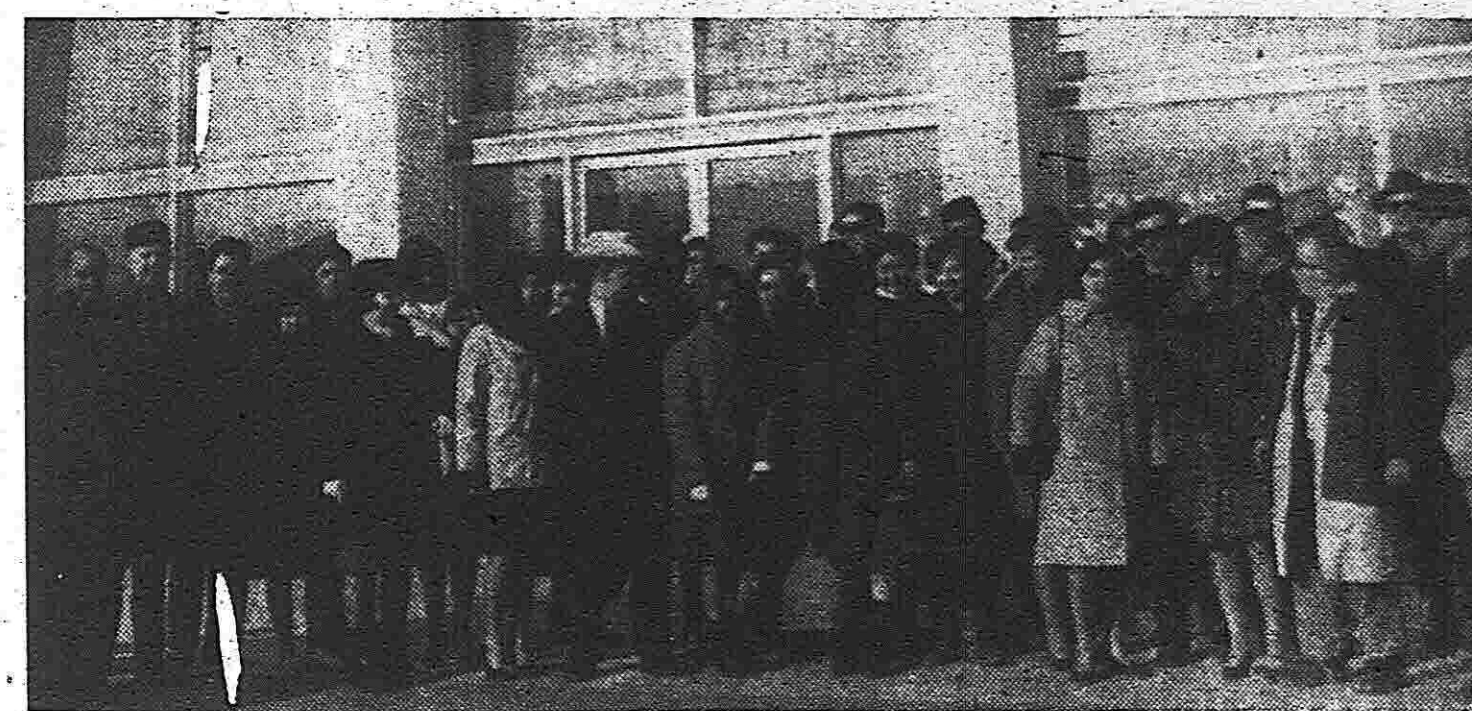
Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Iqbal 22743  
Inayat 23903  
Hashmi 20559  
Afghan 22919

## Thirty Two Peace Corps Volunteers Arrive In Kabul



KABUL, Jan. 28.—Thirty two Peace Corps volunteers arrived here yesterday from the United States and were received at the airport by Mr. Azizi of the Planning Ministry, Mr. Steiner the Chief and

some members of the American Peace Corps administration in Afghanistan. Members of the group will stay from one to two years and work in various capacities such as secretaries, Eng-

lish language teachers and accountants. With the arrival of the new group the number of Peace Corps volunteers in Afghanistan reaches 65.

## Ancient Afghanistan

## THE LEGEND OF THE DRAGON

As told by Mir Ali, a resident of Bamiyan, taken from "Legends and Customs of Afghanistan" by R. Hackin and A. A. Kohzad.

Sometime around the seventh century the people in the valley of Bamiyan were living in terror of a gigantic dragon which roamed the country-side breathing fire and devouring all that crossed its path. The King sacrificed the best of his warriors in an attempt to kill the monster but to no avail. Finally, seeing the country on the brink of ruin the King asked the dragon what would keep him happy in his own valley. The price was high: one young live girl, two live camels, and 600 pounds of food to be delivered daily.

It was a bitter decision for the King but in the interest of peace he issued a proclamation establishing a special bureau for the management and control of the dragon's daily requirements. Peace and prosperity returned to the valley forced only by the tears of those married to sacrifice their daughters.

This unhappy duty eventually fell to an old woman who had nothing in life except a ravishingly beautiful young daughter. One night she led her daughter by the hand to the mouth of the dragon's lair, where they sat together upon a rock to await his awakening. In their grief they did not notice a young man asleep nearby but their sobs and lamentations awakened him. Inquiring into the cause of their distress he consoled them by saying that he would kill the dragon that very day.

As the rising sun deepened the pink hills to crimson, the dragon came forth for his meal only to find the young warrior with sword in hand. The battle began; though

it was long and fierce, every ruse used by the dragon was miraculously foiled by the young man. The young girl, watching the bold exploits of her hero, was filled with wonder but when the dragon charged breathing huge flames of fire from his nostrils, she thought he must surely be consumed and cried out to God for mercy.

To her amazement she saw the young man lift his sword and describe a circle in the air just as the flames were about to envelope him whereupon the flames fell to earth as red tulips. In his fury the dragon roared with such vehemence that the whole valley trembled, but his power was spent and the young man delivered the fatal blow. Splitting the dragon in two, down the entire length of its huge body, the young man turned to speak to the lovely maiden only to find that she was no longer there. She had already left for Bamiyan to spread the news of her wonderful deliverance by the hand of this young man. She was met with cries of dismay for on seeing her the people surmised that she had disobeyed her King and that the fury of the hungry dragon would again engulf them. Calm and serene, her face aglow with the revelation just imparted to her, she marched straight to the palace, the crowds behind her.

As she related her story to the King, a huge black sulphurous cloud rose from the dragon's valley. It hung over the whole valley for three days while the people, wringed with fear and dread, their prayers filling the air. On the fourth day the sun shone with such brilliance that all believed in the young girl's story and with the King at their head they set off,

singing songs of joy and carrying rich treasure, to pay homage to their deliverer.

Upon arriving they found that the petrified body of the dragon lying like a dam across the valley, was, however, proof enough of the miracle so they camped there and feasted.

"I think we will have peace for a while anyway. 'On our part we always seek peace. If our neighbours also want it, we will have it', he said.

Designer Of Wonder  
Clock May Win  
Lenin Prize

## Lenin Prize

The clock created by engineer Fedosy Fedchenko—its precision is ten times greater than that of the famous clock of short—has passed the test of time and is running flawlessly.

In this astronomic clock (ACF-3), the tremendous body with the main mechanism and the steel cylinder for the pendulum are replaced by a small cylinder. There are no wheels, springs or cog-wheels. Not one part moves against another. The impulse to the hour hand of the portable dial is given by a light touch of a small cor. act stalk.

The impulse mechanism is an electric scheme based on transistors and assembled on a small panel twice the size of a match box.

The clock is fed by a miniature 1.5 volt mercury battery, which can last three years without being recharged.

Fedosy Fedchenko, the leading engineer of the Time and Frequency Laboratory at the USSR Research Institute for Physico-Technical and Radio-Technical Measurements, worked for sixteen years to make this clock. Now the clock is being readied for the annual industrial fair in Leipzig. An experimental batch of such clocks are being tested at the time services of the leading astronomical observatories of the Soviet Union in Pulkovo, Moscow and Riga.

Fedosy Fedchenko's work has been recommended for the Lenin prize, the highest government award which is adjudged annually for outstanding achievement in science, literature and art.

## Free Exchange

## Rates At Da

## Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 28.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank.

Buying Rates In Afghanistan  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 1250 per cent Deutch Mark.  
Af. 1164-14 per cent Swiss Franc.  
Af. 1012-14 per cent French Franc.  
Af. 7-60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 7-30 per Indian Rupee. (Cash)  
Af. 6-80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)  
Af. 6-65 per Pakistani Rupee (cash)

## Selling Rates In Afghanistan

Af. 50-65 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 141-82 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 1286-25 per cent Deutch Mark.  
Af. 1179-28 per cent Swiss Franc.  
Af. 1025-30 per cent French Franc.  
Af. 7-70 per Indian Rupee. (Cash)

Af. 7-70 per Indian Rupee.  
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee.  
Af. 6-90 per Pakistani Rupee (cheque)

(Contd. on page 4)



## DISARMAMENT

(Contd. from page 3)

ways every hour on the hour, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

This tends to put a small—but potentially very critical—restriction on the exercise of arms.

We recently took another step in agreement with the Soviet Union, we stated it to be the intention not to station weapons of mass destruction in outer space. A resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations called upon all states to join in such a policy, and it was adopted by acclamation.

Again, a modest, simple move, but, again, one that sets a realistic, meaningful limit on the arms race.

In Geneva we have been talking with 16 other nations for a long time about general and complete disarmament. These talks are helping all the participants to see the problems more clearly and realistically. We think that is a major gain.

Arms control and disarmament are very real and essential components of our national security policy.

Congress passed the 1961 law which states, in part:

"Arms control and disarmament policy, being an important aspect of foreign policy, must be consistent with national security policy as a whole. The formulation and implementation of United States arms control and disarmament policy in a manner which will promote the national security can best be insured by a central organization charged by statute with primary responsibility for this field."

Where lies the path to safety? The answer, which we as a nation have given, points to a combination of military strength and a continuing effort to find safe routes to disarmament.

The peoples of the world, including those of the United States, derive no satisfaction from the arms race and would much prefer to have it ended if a safer way could be found to assure peace and security. The question of disarmament cannot be excluded from international affairs.

Arms control and disarmament are an integral part not only of our security and foreign policy but of our economic policy as well.

The agency has an Economics Bureau headed by one of the agency's four assistant directors and is engaged in developing studies of the economic adjustment problems. Several broad studies have already been published, and provide useful guides to attacking the more specific problems.

How long it will take to find an acceptable alternative to the arms race through disarmament is beyond our ken, but this unknown factor must not cause us to be less than energetic and hopeful in pursuing it.

## MCMANARA OUTLINES U.S. MILITARY AIMS AND NEEDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States must keep the door open to peace while maintaining military forces for use "where our vital interests are at stake," Defence Secretary Robert McNamara reported to congress Monday.

He made the statements while appraising American defences for the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee. Mr. McNamara was the opening witness as the Committee began public hearings on the proposed \$51,200 million defence Department budget for fiscal 1965, starting this Juny 1.

## Wide Spread War Possible In S.E. Asia If Talks On Malaysia Failed

### KENNEDY RETURNS FROM MISSION

WASHINGTON, January, 28, (Reuter).—

MR. Robert Kennedy the U.S. Attorney General, returned last night from London and said that it was likely that wide-spread warfare would break out in Southeast Asia if projected talks on the Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation fail.

Mr. Kennedy spoke to reporters after completing his Malaysian mission during which he held talks with President Sukarno of Indonesia and other heads of government.

The Attorney General said he would report to President Johnson at the White House Tuesday on the results of his talks in Tokyo, Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and London during the past thirteen days.

Immediately on his arrival at nearby Dulles Airport after a jet flight from London, Mr. Kennedy held a 30 minutes talk with Mr. Robert McNamara, the Secretary of Defence, Mr. George Ball, Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. Averell Harriman, Under-Secretary of State for political affairs, and one of the State Department's top experts on Southeast Asia and the Far East.

The conference took place on the plane before Mr. Kennedy came to the airport terminal. The results of his mission were (1) President Sukarno agreed to a cease-fire in Malaysia's border area, and (2) Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia agreed to hold a meeting of foreign ministers in Bangkok, the Thai capital, to discuss the Malaysian issue. Mr. Kennedy said he was pleased by the steps that had been taken.

"Now, a solution must be found to difficulties still existing in that part of the world. I think patience and understanding must be shown by all the parties to the dispute."

Asked if his mission had averted a war in Southeast Asia, Mr. Kennedy said that a war had been going on and now there was temporary cease-fire.

"I think there is a genuine effort on all sides. That will mean that a cease-fire will hold up during the projected foreign ministers conference," he said.

"If the conference breaks down I think the war will go on and very likely will involve other nations and many more people than have been killed in the past."

All this, of course, cannot come of itself. Life demands of all people of good will, particularly of scientists, even more vigorous action, even greater persistence and courage in the struggle for strengthening peace, for general and complete disarmament.

I should like to assure you that, for its part, the Soviet Government will do everything in its power to help achieve these lofty aims. In the way of example, I shall refer for instance, to such a step as the recent reduction of defence appropriation in the USSR and the planned new reduction on the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

Let me express the hope that the results of your conference will help solve the problem of disarmament and strengthen international security. With all my heart I wish you all great success in this noble cause."

KABUL, Jan. 28.—Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Mainayyar a member of the Legal Department in the Afghan Air Authority who had gone to U.S.A. under a USAID scholarship to study of international aviation laws and management of airports returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 28.—Ten school principals and teachers led by Abdul Habib Vice-President of Inspection Department in the Ministry of Education left for the Philippine under a USAID programme. They will stay one month in the Philippines during which they will study the system of community schools in that country.

KABUL, Jan. 28.—Engineer Sayyed Asadullah left for Bangkok to attend the 16th session of ECAFE natural sources as representative of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

KABUL, Jan. 28.—Mr. Sayad Rasoul Rasa Press Attache of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul held a reception at Khyber Restaurant yesterday evening in honour of Mr. Kapisayee the newly appointed Press Attache of the Afghan Embassy in Karachi.

The function was attended by General Muhammad Yousaf the Pakistan Ambassador, Charge d'Affairs of the Saudi Arabian Embassy, some members of the Pakistan Embassy and the editors of newspapers.

## CHINESE RECOGNITION

(Contd. from page 1)  
ernment of the Republic of China has thus raised a very lively protest with the French government.

Formosan sources said this did not involve a rupture of diplomatic relations between the Taiwan regime and France.

The French decision, the communique said, "encourages the Chinese communists and will have grave consequences for international security for which the French government will alone be responsible."

The Taiwan government "opposes any arrangement on the basis of two Chinas" and would not change this position under any circumstances.

It said the Chinese communists were undertaking "a redoubtable offensive of smiles" and "intensifying their activity of infiltration and subversion in all corners of the world."

The communique affirmed the aim of the Taiwan government was "to free its compatriots on the Chinese continent of the communist yoke."

## Nyerere Calls OAU Meeting To Discuss Means Asiding Tanganyika From Cold War

DAR-ES-SALAAM, January, 28, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Nyerere in a broadcast to the nation Monday night said he had called for the meeting of the Organization of African Unity "because although we have British troops landed here at our own request to help us in time of difficulty, there is always a danger that some people will try to use this necessity to involve us in the cold war or in other international disputes which do not concern us."

The President said he wanted with ringleaders of the army revolt in the hope that further confusion would bring the downfall of this government.

He said these people included some trade union leaders. They all acted as individuals and as individuals they will be punished."

The President said "it is better that we know now who are this country's enemies. We are beginning the task of rebuilding the army and do not intend to make the same mistakes again."



### PARK CINEMA

At 3, 8 and 10 p.m. English film, **IT IS A WONDERFUL WORLD**, starring: George Cole and Kathleen Harrison.

### KABUL CINEMA

At 3, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **TAHIR AND ZORAH** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA

At 3, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** part second.

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 3-30, 7-30 and 9-30 p.m. Russian film; **LIGHT THROUGH WINDOW**.

## South Rhodesian Premier

### Meet British Colonial

#### Secretary

LONDON, Jan. 28, (DPA).—The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Winston Field, held a seventy-minute talk last night with British Colonial Secretary Duncan Sandys.

Though nothing was said officially as to the nature of the talk, it is believed that it concerned Southern Rhodesian claim for independence. The effect of the dissolution of the Central African Federation on Southern Rhodesia also probably come under consideration.

Field also conferred yesterday with British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home together with Mr. Sandys.

Rumours that Field does not intend to remain in office too much long also remained unconfirmed.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

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Thursday 30th Jan. 7-30 p.m.